

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

DELIVERED TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

JANUARY 4, 1855.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.

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MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

and of the House of Representatives:

Assembled for the first time under our biennial system of Legislation, we find causes for mutual congratulation, in the favorable circumstances by which we are surrounded.

During the past two years, the people of Indiana have enjoyed the inestimable blessings of peace, and of civil and religious liberty. Although, in the course of the year through which we have just passed, some portions of our State have been visited by a fatal epidemic, and, although, in some districts, the earth failed to yield its usual bountiful returns, to reward the labors of the husbandman; yet, general health now prevails among our large population; and the cultivators of the soil have gathered the fruits of the earth, in quantities sufficient to meet the demands of the home market, and to furnish a large surplus for exportation.

Notwithstanding the temporary presence of financial embarrassments, which, unfortunately, press around the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country, our great agricultural interests is in a prosperous condition; the farmer finds a ready market and good prices for his surplus products; the laborer receives a fair remuneration for his toil; the State holds a position of great and increasing power among her sisters of the Union; and the strong, steady, and impartial protection of our laws extends over all the inhabitants within our borders. In such circumstances, it becomes our duty, as a grateful people, to offer our thanks to Almighty God, and to acknowledge our obligations to Him, for the innumerable blessings that we enjoy.

In compliance with that clause of the Constitution which requires that your chief executive officer "shall from time to time, give to the General Assembly information touching the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be expedient," I invite your attention to several subjects, each of which will, no doubt, receive from you, before the termination of the

present session of the General Assembly, all the consideration that its importance demands.

Among the subjects of legislative consideration, the financial condition of the State demands your special attention. It is to your action alone, that the people must look for the protection of their credit, the preservation of their faith, and an exemption from unnecessary burdens.

It affords me pleasure to be able to say that the fiscal affairs of the State are still improving. Economy has been observed in the public expenditures; and while the interest on the public debt has been promptly paid, the reduction of the principal has not been neglected.

The amount of the ordinary expenses of the state government, as audited, and paid by the Treasurer, for the year ending October 31, 1854, is \$54,261.44—which is \$49,668.44 less than the amount paid for the year ending October 31, 1853. This sum, as the ordinary expenses of a government composed of a million and a quarter of inhabitants, will compare very favorably with the ordinary annual expenditures of any State in the Union—it being, *per capita* four and one-third cents for each individual.

The ordinary annual expenses of the state government, from October 31, 1844, to October 31, 1854, inclusive, have been as follows:

For the year ending October 31, 1844	\$93,368 73
For the year ending October 31, 1845	74,855 28
For the year ending October 31, 1846	69,136 59
For the year ending October 31, 1847	90,759 67
For the year ending October 31, 1848	79,267 48
For the year ending October 31, 1849	73,881 47
For the year ending October 31, 1850	73,615 10
For the year ending October 31, 1851	71,810 36
For the year ending October 31, 1852	160,312 68
For the year ending October 31, 1853	103,929 88
For the year ending October 31, 1854	54,261 44
Making a total of	\$945,198 68

The amount of the value of taxable property has increased, during the same period, as follows:

Amount in 1844	\$116,237,965
Amount in 1845	118,870,251
Amount in 1846	122,265,686
Amount in 1847	124,610,441
Amount in 1848	128,960,986
Amount in 1849	133,419,056
Amount in 1850	138,262,085
Amount in 1851	210,973,643

Amount in 1852.....	218,563,809
Amount in 1853.....	266,097,614
Amount in 1854.....	290,418,148
Making an increase, during this period of ...	\$174,180,183

The amounts paid during the same period, on account of the principal and interest of Treasury Scrip, and interest on the public debt are as follows:

	Principal and Interest of Scrip.	Interest on State Debt.
1844.....	\$399,975 26	\$28,587 30
1845.....	214,277 41	6,278 10
1846.....	270,393 31	10,290 15
1847.....	305,535 73	82,880 00
1848.....	196,736 18	182,160 00
1849.....	195,366 05	188,210 00
1850.....	203,995 78	193,470 00
1851.....	203,108 86	198,011 00
1852.....	136,703 70	198,040 00
1853.....	129,598 59	252,230 85
1854.....	19,015 03	298,255 52
January Interest 1855.....		160,000 00
Totals	\$2,274,705 90	\$1,798,412 92

The expenditures on account of the three Benevolent Institutions, during the same period were as follows:

1844.....	\$1,168 75
1845.....	2,797 87
1846.....	13,623 09
1847.....	44,813 16
1848.....	37,016 73
1849.....	61,847 89
1850.....	73,762 34
1851.....	73,933 81
1852.....	105,070 21
1853.....	158,872 31
1854.....	120,597 15
Total.....	\$693,503 31

On the first day of November, 1854, the State debt of Indiana amounted to \$7,031,003.50. Of this sum the State has liquidated the amount of \$227,864.50, leaving, of the public debt, the sum of \$6,803,139, of which sum \$1,763,139 is bearing two and a half per cent. interest, and the balance, to-wit, \$5,040,000, is bearing five per cent. interest. The aforesaid sum of \$227,864.50 having been paid by the State, under the act of the General Assembly

creating the Sinking Fund, these stocks remain on the books of the Agency, the interest credited and applied annually to the reduction of the principal of the public debt. Hence, so far as the interest is concerned, the stock belonging to the State is still considered outstanding.

Satisfactory evidences of the strength of the financial resources of the State may be seen in what we have accomplished in the last ten years. During this period, without estimating what are called the ordinary expenses of the State, there have been, by taxation, levied, collected, and applied, the following sums, namely :

For the redemption of principal and interest of scrip,	\$2,274,605 90
Interest on the public debt, including the payment of the interest for January, 1855,	1,798,412 92
Payment upon the principal of the public debt,	227,864 50
Payments to the three Benevolent Institutions,	693,503 31
Expenditures on the State Prison, including expenses connected with the removal of prisoners,	71,412 87
Making	<hr/> \$5,065,899 50

If to this we add the ordinary expenses of the State government for the same period, amounting to \$945,198.68, we have the sum of \$6,011,098.18, equal to about eight-ninths of the present State debt, raised from our people by taxation, at a rate exceeding \$600,000 annually ; five-sixths of which amount has been annually applied to the payment of interest and to other objects not included among the ordinary expenses of the State.

The exhibit here made of the amount already liquidated of the public debt, fully corroborates the estimates made in my annual communication of 1850, which looked to its final discharge in 1871.

No intricate machinery has been required for this purpose, but simply an application of the surplus means in the Treasury, to the purchase of the debt. And I deem it an imperative duty, while prosperity is all around us, and our other burdens are light, to urge upon you the continuance of this policy, and to make an annual levy of not less than five cents upon the hundred dollars, to be appropriated exclusively for this purpose. With the application of these means, and such other as may be at our command, the last dollar of our public debt will be discharged in 1868. Then will be realized the consummation at which we have so long aimed, when the public stocks of Indiana shall no longer be displayed in market to tempt the cupidity of the sharper, but free from debt, with light taxes, an economical administration, our commerce, our agriculture, our manufactures, the pride and strength of our people, Indiana shall truly be the envy and admiration of her sisters of the Union.

Before the next session of the General Assembly, the charter of the State Bank will expire; and, therefore, it devolves on the present Legislature to make some disposition of the interest that the State holds in that Institution. It is wisely provided by the constitution that, hereafter, the State shall not be a stockholder in any bank, nor lend her credit to any corporation. With the object of carrying out this principle, and keeping in view the interests which the State holds in the Bank, consisting of stocks, sinking fund, surplus revenue, real estate, and other assets, I recommend the appointment of a Board of Commissioners with full authority to make a settlement of the affairs of the State and the Bank, on the expiration of the charter.

The State is liable for the bonds originally issued for the capital stock, upon which the Bank has promptly paid the interest, and the stock, at this time, commands a premium.

The whole legislation of the State, as well as the letter and the spirit of the constitution, declares the expediency of a separation of the interests of the State from all corporations. I concur, fully, with the Auditor of State in his views as to the propriety of the future investment of the sinking fund in the bonds of the State.

The law upon the subject of General Banking, has failed to accomplish the purpose for which it was enacted. It has not furnished, for the use of the people, a sound circulating medium. The experience of the two past years fully establishes the correctness of my remarks addressed to the last General Assembly on the subject of banking; and I may adopt, in its fullest meaning, the sentiment then expressed, "that past events have clearly shown that the restrictions provided by the law are insufficient to prevent abuses of the privileges granted."

It is a matter of regret that this subject did not engage the attention of the General Assembly at its last session. I again urge upon your consideration, the views expressed on this question at that time.

The country having over-traded, a necessary demand for exchange to meet Eastern liabilities, was created. This state of affairs caused the broker to seek for gold; and, in pursuing this object, he placed himself in the position of the merchant or business man, and was fulfilling one of those vocations not uncommon in such conditions of the country. It was a fortunate circumstance that the broker came early. We had, in less than six months, issued more than six millions of currency—an amount not required for the maintenance of a healthy condition in our monetary affairs; and if the broker had delayed his visit for a year longer, a greatly increased amount of paper circulation would have resulted in greatly increased pecuniary losses to the people.

The practical operation of the law in many instances, has been that the individual has not sought to locate and commence the business of banking to accommodate the commercial community, but to borrow money for himself under the sanction of the law.

Men without capital or with barely credit sufficient to borrow a few thousand dollars of stocks, have been furnished facilities under the law, to become bankers to the extent of millions. With the currency procured upon the first deposit of stocks, other securities have been purchased, and other notes procured, and thus a large circulation has been created without a dollar of actual capital.

Directors and Bank Presidents are now issuing this depreciated currency over their own counters without any effort, or, it is believed, intention ever to redeem it. With this currency they purchase bills payable East, and the farmer instead of getting an equivalent for his products, is paid in a circulation which he cannot dispose of without sacrifice, nor retain in his possession without danger. Instances are not wanting where the proprietors of Banks, after suffering their institutions to suspend, have themselves embarked in the business of buying up their own paper at a heavy discount, and thus plundering the laborer of his hard earnings. You will be wanting in your duty to an outraged people if you fail to adopt prompt measures to suppress this practice, which is not only unjust and disreputable, but subversive of public morals.

The indispensable duty of protecting the people of the State from the evils of a depreciated paper currency, requires that no special indulgence should, under any circumstances, be granted to any banking institution that neglects or refuses to redeem its issues in coin. Any bank refusing to redeem its circulation, with the constitutional currency of the country, should be immediately wound up. No state of facts should be allowed to justify any delay in closing the business of such a bank. Every hour's delay affords to the broker and the speculator, a harvest—yielding as the delay continues, richer and more abundant fruits; and always at the expense of the laborers and the business men of the country.

The law itself is not only glaringly defective, but the construction given to it, and consequently the practice under it. It was evidently contemplated by its framers that no Bank should be established with a capital of less than fifty thousand dollars, that it should have a convenient and accessible place of doing business, that it should redeem its issues promptly on demand, and that its proprietors should be at least men of pecuniary ability, and that it should embark in no other than a legitimate bona fide banking business. And yet in how few instances have these requisites been complied with.

Under the 12th and 28th sections of the law it was undoubtedly competent for the Auditor to wind up any Bank not doing business at the place where its bills were payable. To give more efficiency to this provision, and to make the duty imperative upon that officer, I called the attention of the Legislature to the subject in my last annual communication, but having failed to procure the required legislation, I renew my recommendations on this point.

The great error in the law, is, that the entire responsibility of the system is placed in the hands of a single individual, and he an

er of the State already charged with duties and trusts of the
 important character. This single individual determines upon
 validity of the organization, the character and value of the
 issues, the circulation, holds the securities, passes upon the
 correctness of the reports, delivers powers of attorney for the
 collection of interest, and in short settles all questions connected
 with the Banks according to his own unaided judgment. With a
 capital of only \$10,000 he is the custodian of near \$10,000,000 of
 public securities.

It be the design of the Legislature to continue this system, it
 in my judgment, be necessary, in order to secure the confidence
 of the people, and to protect their interests, to provide for the
 organization of a Bank Department, with a Board of Bank Com-
 missioners, with full powers to determine upon the locality of the
 office, the necessity for its creation, the solvency of the securities
 issued, and who should, also, be charged with their custody.

I also recommend, that, inasmuch as the term of the present
 incumbent is about to close, a committee of the two Houses be
 appointed to investigate fully the condition of all matters pertaining
 to the Banks connected with the Office of the Auditor of State.
 His report will doubtless do much to allay the apprehensions of
 the public, and establish confidence wherever merited.

The valuable and interesting report of that officer will present
 in detail the operations of the Free Banking system in his
 State.

It will doubtless be the policy of the Legislature to provide for
 the immediate closing, and withdrawal from circulation of the
 notes, of all such institutions as persist in the violation of the
 valuable provisions of law. In doing so, due regard should be had
 not to the interests of the people, and of the banker, so as to
 prevent undue excitement and apprehensions on the one hand, and
 insolvency on the other. A contrary policy might involve
 insolvent with the insolvent, the upright man of business with
 dishonest and corrupt.

With the state of things we have had for the last year it was
 impossible to avoid revulsions and monetary excitements.

Circulation of the State Bank in Oct., 1853, was	\$3,834,765 50
Circulation in October, 1854,	2,803,648 00

Decrease	\$1,031,117 50
Stock Bank circulation July 1st, 1854,	\$9,299,575 00
Circulation January 1st, 1855,	5,565,099 00
Estimated am't in hands of Bankers not in circulation	1,000,000 00
Decrease in six months	\$4,734,475 00

precise amount surrendered at the Auditor's office up to the last day of January, 1855, is	\$3,734,475 00
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Here we have a withdrawal from circulation in twelve months and the greater part in four months, of \$5,766,123 00, or more than one-half of all the circulation called money in the State. More than three millions of this circulation is depreciated; its value being at the mercy of the broker and speculator. The same facts in regard to the decrease of the currency, are true, although perhaps in less proportions, in the adjoining States with which we have commercial intercourse. How can any people have stability under this state of monetary affairs?

We shall always have revulsions, expansions, contractions, derangement in the whole business of the country, so long as we foster any system that makes promises to pay, money, instead of gold and silver. If the inferior circulation were this day withdrawn I have no doubt we should find a sufficient amount of the constitutional currency among our people for all ordinary business purposes.

We have not only a depreciated currency, issued under the authority of law, but we have a depreciated currency, issued by railroad, plank road, and insurance companies, without the authority of law. Thousands of dollars of this latter kind of depreciated paper have been thrown into circulation, and left to represent an uncertain and variable value in the ordinary transactions of business. The credit of the State, and the interests of the people, demand an abatement of this evil.

No subject of legislation is calculated to awaken more popular anticipations for the future than our system of popular education. Indiana, under the auspices of her new Constitution, has, upon the subject of education, adopted a policy that has commanded the admiration of some of the older States of the Union. Let us pursue the most judicious course of legislation, prevent a retrograde movement on the part of the State, with respect to this very important interest.

The recent decisions of the Supreme Court, on the constitutionality of the consolidation of the avails of the school sections, on the township tax for school purposes, while they have settled those questions in a manner satisfactory to the parties that raised them, do not, in the least degree, disturb the broad basis on which our system of public instruction rests.

It will be a task worthy of the exercise of your legislative power, to correct, by some means within the scope of your legitimate powers, the inequalities caused by the first decision, in the annual avails of the local funds. In the distribution of the general fund raised by the school tax, it is believed that the desired results may be obtained as readily as they could have been accomplished had the decision been otherwise.

The second decision, as I understand its import and application, confines the power and limits the responsibility of raising funds for purposes of adequate and general public instruction, to the Legislature alone. The restricting of the exercise of this power and the limiting of its responsibilities to the General Assembly

produce the uniformity contemplated by the constitution. It is believed, however, that the Supreme Court, in deciding the constitutionality of the township tax, intended to declare that the people of the several townships are, by the constitution, denied the right of taxation for the purpose of building school houses, and furnishing apparatus, furniture, and fuel for the use of public schools. They mean, by the construction that they put upon the word "uniformity," as it appears in the constitution, to convey the idea that the tax levied for purposes of education and to be applied in the payment of teachers, must be levied by the Legislature. If, however, they intend to apply the principle of the decision to all the details of the municipal regulations of school affairs of townships and towns, the interests of education imperiously demand an early amendment to the constitution. In order to secure efficiency in the operations of any system of public instruction, the action of the people, in townships and in other organizations, is indispensably necessary.

We cannot, for a moment, suppose that corporate towns and cities have been invested, constitutionally, with the powers necessary to manage their municipal affairs, according to their peculiar circumstances, in every department of local interest, excepting only that the most important of all interests, the education of youth. It would be a ruinous policy to make an exception so fatal to all prospects of efficient action on the part of one of the most essential elements of human progress.

It is gratifying to know that, where the school law has been carried into effect, according to its obvious import, under the control of efficient officers, and without the disturbing influence of legal questions, its action has been happy and harmonious; and warms the expectation that, with slight amendments, not affecting fundamental principles, but merely correcting some oversights and supplying some deficiencies, it will remain among our statutes, an expression of the wisdom of its framers, and a blessing and an honor to the State.

The signs of our educational progress may be seen in the increasing number of graded schools—some of established reputation and others aspiring to that position—and in the large, commodious, and costly edifices that have been erected for purposes of education, in various parts of the State. The building of numerous school houses, and the increasing demand for competent teachers, are additional evidences of the favor with which the people regard our educational interests. The recent organization of Teachers' Institute, and the later organization of a State Teachers' Association, with its associated lectures, I hail as omens of good and predict that beneficial and far-reaching influences will emanate from these institutions.

During the past two years, the steady increase of the number of students in our several Colleges, and the manifestations on the part of those who have charge of these Institutions, of an active

sympathy with all the educational movements of the State, afforded additional and gratifying evidences of the sound and popular opinion on the subject of education.

It is the duty of the State to extend to all the general educational enterprises of her citizens, the countenance and encouragement of a liberal policy; and, in the maintenance of such policy, to exempt from taxation at least those funds that have been bestowed by private munificence, for the moral and intellectual training of the youth of the State.

The affairs of the State University, at Bloomington, require some prompt and decisive action on the part of the General Assembly. In the early part of the year 1854, the main college building, and the very valuable Library that it contained, were destroyed by fire. The Trustees immediately adopted energetic and economical means to repair the damages; and a new and more commodious edifice, designed for the principal department of the university, is now nearly completed.

You are aware that, for some years the affairs of this Institution have been embarrassed by the progress of a law suit, which involved about sixty thousand dollars of its funds, and which grew out of a controversy between the State and the Vincennes University. The suit has been decided against the State; but no decision has been made in any controversy wherein the State University is a party; and it is believed the judgment of the Court cannot, without further legislative action, be carried into effect by any transfer of the funds in question, to the Vincennes University.

Having no doubt of the power of the State to adjust this controversy, (in which the rights and liabilities of the parties arose under the old constitution,) by any means at her command, or on the contrary, I earnestly recommend the adoption of measures for the early settlement of this controversy, in some way that will not deprive the State University of its present resources. The suit, to which reference has been made, was instituted under the authority of an act of the Legislature; and, whatever opinions may be entertained as to the results of future litigation on the part of the State University, the interests of the people of the State, of the Institution, and of the community in which it is located, require an early and final settlement of the question.

A statement of the condition of the funds of the State University will be placed before you, in the report of the Trustees. These officers, in the course of the past year, obtained a loan of six thousand dollars from the Sinking Fund; and they show that they were invested with authority to mortgage a part of the college lands to secure the payment of this loan. The whole subject of the disposal of the lands granted by Congress and amounting to about twenty-four thousand acres, is respectfully submitted for the consideration and action of the General Assembly.

In the late revision of the Statutes of Indiana, the laws relating to the subject of the profanation of the Sabbath, were, it seems, un-

ly overlooked, and annulled by general repealing clauses. observance of this day, as a day of rest from the common ar concerns of life, is not only a religious duty, but it is a pol and social interest, which no enlightened people may disre- with impunity. From the past, and from the present, many examples rise up before us, to warn us of the inevitable de- of strength and virtue, and prosperity, in nations and States re the Legislators and the people have looked with indiffer- on the profanation of the Sabbath.

With respect to this subject, the present General Assembly will, tless, take into consideration the propriety of re-enacting e laws which, up to a recent period, and through all changes, v stood among our Statutes since the foundation of the State ernment.

le law of 1853, on the subject of the traffic in intoxicating rs, has been rendered inoperative by a decision of the Su- e Court of this State; and an unusual degree of excitement prevailed among the people, in relation to the laws that should ssed by the General Assembly, for the purpose of restraining esolating evils of intemperance. The necessity of restrain- hese evils by the force of law, has been acknowledged by our ation, from the organization of the Government to the pre- time; and in the course of the past year, this subject, involv- he happiness and prosperity of our race, and rising far above arty considerations, was forced, in some measure, to assume ature of a political issue.

me of the best citizens of the State entertain serious doubts, nly as to the constitutionality, but as to the expediency of ting stringent legal means for the suppression of intemper- ; and it is neither prudent nor just to assume from this fact, such men are among the foes of temperance. All experience s that very stringent penal laws against privileges and habits indulged in, are calculated to produce a re-action in public ment.

e have, in our State, some counties in which, even under our tive laws, not a solitary dram-shop is to be found, and in n, no person could find a support as a retailer of spirituous rs to be drank as a beverage. Here, then, are examples of prevalence of a sound public opinion in communities where tion, discussion, and moral influences have effected a reform- , and where the people now require only sound legislation to ct them in the enjoyment of their happy condition.

le legislative department of the Government is, unquestiona- vested with the right to prohibit the manufacture and sale of ht spirits as a beverage; but, in framing a law for this pur- great care should be observed, in order to protect from vio- in and from annoyance, the constitutional rights of every law- ing citizen, in the security and sanctity of his own home.

le evils of intemperance are so numerous, so great, and so

destructive, that all good men will rejoice to see them abolished. No estimate of the loss of business, the loss of dollars and cents to the manufacturer or retailer, or the loss of trade and commerce to the State, should for a moment rise into importance, in comparison with those terrible realities of poverty, sorrow, wretchedness, moral degradation and crime which darken our land, and fill our almshouses, hospitals and penitentiaries. Benevolence and public policy alike require a suppression of the evils of intemperance, and if the wails of the widow and the fatherless fail to reach our hearts, and urge us to apply a remedy, considerations of economy in the administration of the law should not be disregarded.

It has always seemed to me, that the individual who sells intoxicating liquors in violation of law, and the person who becomes a drunkard by the habitual use of such liquors, are both guilty. A drunkard should, by law, be disqualified for the making of contracts, or the management of property, thereby protecting his family from the designs of the cunning and cruel, in the waste and destruction of his estate. We shall fail in our duty unless we throw the strong arm of the law around the wife and children of the inebriate.

No one can doubt that there is a strong public sentiment in Indiana in favor of a change in our laws upon this subject; and it is the duty of the people's servants to carry out that sentiment. I will give me pleasure to co-operate with the Representatives of the people, in the adoption of any constitutional measure, which may be calculated to remove this acknowledged evil from our State.

The Reports of the Trustees of the Benevolent Institutions exhibit the condition and management of these monuments of the benevolence of Indiana. The people willingly pay their taxes to sustain these Institutions. It is, however, essentially necessary to provide additional checks in the expenditure of the public money raised for their support. Their cost, per year, amounts to more than the sum paid annually on account of the ordinary expenses of the State government. As they are now placed upon the Treasury proper, to be sustained by direct appropriations, I hoped that the necessity of borrowing money, to support them, will not again arise.

I recommend that the management of the affairs of the Benevolent Institutions, be placed under the control of one Board of Trustees, not exceeding five in number; and that the law which governs the expenditures of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, be extended over the other Institutions.

At this time, while financial embarrassments are affecting the interests of the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country, it is gratifying to observe that there are evidences of industry, industry and improvement, among the farmers and mechanics of the State. All classes of our laboring population are turning their attention, as members of various industrial associations, to the consideration of the best means of promoting the interests of

al pursuits. Under the authority of the Act of the General Assembly, approved February 17, 1852, about sixty Agricultural Societies have been established in Indiana, and a very large portion of this number held interesting and profitable fairs, in the year 1854. I suggest that the law under which agricultural societies are organized, be so amended that these associations be invested with the right to hold real estate, for purposes connected with the holding of their annual fairs. Many of the Societies have purchased valuable grounds, on which they are making permanent improvements.

The State Board of Agriculture is now in session, with a full delegation from various parts of the State. By the operations of the Board, during the past year, more than four thousand volumes on agricultural subjects have been distributed among the people of the State. These volumes contain not only valuable information derived from the experience of some of the best farmers of Indiana, but also, many useful and interesting facts in relation to the agricultural experience of the most distinguished farmers of other States of the Union.

It is the duty of those who represent the people in the General Assembly, to aid and encourage the efforts of the State Board of Agriculture and its auxiliary societies. By stimulating labor, by promoting industry and skill, by encouraging the useful arts, and by disseminating, in various ways, useful and practical knowledge, these Societies have exerted a most beneficial influence in promoting agricultural interest and in increasing the amount and the value of the products of our home industry.

I recommend that you appropriate the sum of three thousand dollars for the permanent inclosing of the military grounds at the State Arsenal. This sum, in addition to that which will be furnished by the citizens of Indianapolis and the agricultural society of Marion County, will be sufficient to provide suitable grounds for the periodical display of the most valuable stock of the State, and for the exhibition of the labor and skill of our mechanics and manufacturers.

In your correspondence on the subject of acquiring territory in Liberia for the colonization of our colored population, will be found interesting reports of the colonization agent. From this correspondence it appears that the contemplated quantity of land cannot be procured in a body. The object in view may, however, be accomplished, by such a modification of the law as shall authorize the purchase of lands, in smaller quantities, for families and individuals, who may emigrate from Indiana to Liberia. The expediency of making such a modification of the law, is worthy of your consideration.

Since the passage of the law authorizing a State organization for the purpose of aiding the cause of African colonization, 48 emigrants have been sent from Indiana to Liberia. A majority of these emigrants were good mechanics, industrious and intelli-

gent men, and well qualified to exert a good influence in the infant republic.

Time has demonstrated that the scheme of African colonization is practicable, and no enterprise of the age holds out greater promises of good to the colored race. Within the last twenty years, through the influence of the Liberian government, the principles of christian civilization and civil liberty have accomplished among the twenty-five million of that portion of Africa, that has been achieved by the efforts of philanthropists in the course of the preceding centuries. The colored man, in his native land, has established a republic, built towns and cities, founded churches, schools, and adopted a policy calculated to encourage agriculture, mechanics, manufactures, and other industrial pursuits. We look to this land for the elevation of the African, for the separation of the white and colored races, and for the removal or mitigation of a great source of evil. I recommend that you continue the annual appropriation for the cause of colonization, and that your voice be heard in the National councils asking for the recognition of the independence of the Republic of Liberia.

In former messages, my views in relation to the necessary making provisions, by law, for a thorough geological and geographical survey of the State, and in reference to the importance of creating a Bureau of Statistics in one of the departments of the State, have been laid before the Legislature. Again, earnestly I invite your attention to these subjects.

In the early part of the year 1854, the State Board of Agriculture, at an expense of five hundred dollars, employed Dr. Schuchert to make a cursory geological examination of the State, and to publish the results of his labors, in the third annual report of the Board. In that report, which has been placed on your table, you will find much valuable information on the subject of our undeveloped agricultural and manufacturing resources. We have neglected these interests too long, and the present is a favorable opportunity to correct this error of our home policy. Europe is now covered with a contest, the end of which cannot be foreseen, but which will, while it lasts, continue to disturb the commercial and manufacturing interests of the world. While we cannot be independent spectators of this terrible conflict among the nations of the earth, we should be admonished of the necessity of cultivating the peace, and of developing those boundless resources of wealth which a bountiful Providence has scattered broadcast over our land. Without depending upon the fluctuating and uncertain influence of national legislation, it is our duty to strengthen and enlarge the arms of enterprise and industry, by the strong force of our own and steady State policy.

With a coal field of seven thousand square miles in extent, with inexhaustible beds of iron ore—with a soil of unfailing fertility, with a central position between the east and the west—with a railroad traversing the State in all directions—Indiana, if

own interests, may, within the course of the next ten years, double the present amount of her wealth and population.

If we desire to bring into our State a portion of the now hoarded capital of Europe and the east, we must be able to point with certainty to the places at which it can be profitably invested. To enable us to do this, we want reliable facts, such as the actual investigations of scientific men only can furnish. The expenditure of a few thousand dollars, if authorized by the Legislature, will secure to us the advantages of a thorough geological and topographical survey of the State. While our sister States, by the aid of science, are unfolding their agricultural and mineral wealth, we are trusting these great interests to chance and to individual enterprise.

In view of the facts, that there are in Indiana twenty-five hundred miles of railroads, either now in running order, or approaching a state of completion—that the affairs of some of these roads are controlled by the interests of citizens of other States—that the railroads furnish employment to thousands of hands—and that the policy of these corporations exercises an important influence on the trade and commerce of our State, and on the character of the citizens—it becomes the duty of the Legislature, not only to adopt efficient measures for the prevention of unauthorized and unjust exactions upon the traveling public, but to provide, as far as human foresight can provide, and by any means within the scope of legislative authority, for the prevention of those railroad accidents which so frequently result in the destruction of property and the loss of human life.

Many of the common railroad accidents of the day, which are caused by unsubstantial temporary bridges, defective locomotives, poorly constructed railways, improper signals, and carelessness on the part of employees, might be avoided, by subjecting the conduct of railroad companies to the scrutiny of officers deriving their authority from the Legislature. You are therefore invited to take into consideration the expediency of providing for the appointment of General Railroad Commissioners, who shall be practical and scientific men, and who shall be invested with power to visit the different roads, enquire into and report abuses, and require compliance with the provisions of law. The companies having charge of roads that connect with roads in other States adjoining, should be required to keep, in this State, an office for the transaction of business.

It is confidently hoped that the present Legislature will, without authorizing any unreasonable interference with the affairs of railroad companies, provide, by the enactment of suitable laws, for according to the strictest accountability all persons entrusted with the management of these corporations.

An early consideration of the expediency of creating the office of Attorney General, is pressed upon the attention of the General Assembly. With respect to this subject, the justness of the views

contained in my annual communication of 1851, has been confirmed by the experience of the two past years. The amounts paid and the liabilities incurred by the State, for professional services during that period, will exceed the sum of five thousand dollars. Constitutional questions that affect the revenues of the State, common schools, the tenure of offices, &c., are continually arising in the courts, and yet there is, for the State, no legal adviser. Economical considerations clearly indicate the necessity of creating the office of Attorney General.

In the application of the principles of economy, in fixing the compensations of the officers of the State government, we should be careful to avoid a parsimonious policy. The salaries attached to our public offices should not be prodigally large; but they should be sufficiently remunerative to command, in the administration of the public affairs, the services of the most worthy and the most competent men. The very best and most wholesome laws may, in consequence of their incorrect interpretation or improper administration, fail to accomplish the purposes for which they were made.

In order to secure strength, efficiency, and success in the administration of the public affairs, it is the duty and the interest of the State to provide for the payment of fair salaries to public officers. The present salaries of our Judges are not sufficient; and it is absolutely necessary to increase the compensation of these public servants, if we desire and expect to have, in this department, the services of men qualified to administer justice, and to command for the judiciary, the confidence and respect of the people. The same remarks are applicable to other public officers, and to the discharge of other official duties.

During the course of the years 1853 and 1854, the present efficient State Treasurer has received and distributed about three quarters of a million of public moneys, on account of swamp and wet lands. For the additional responsibilities and labors imposed on him in the discharge of these duties, the Legislature should allow a proper compensation.

Before the next meeting of the Legislature, the present lease of the State Prison will expire; and the duty devolves on you to decide whether the present system of selling out the crime of the State to the highest bidder, shall be continued or abandoned. The policy of making periodical sales of the management and labor of the criminals that the State may have in its custody, is highly objectionable. The Penitentiary of Indiana is as well kept in conformity with the law that governs it, as any State Prison in the Union; but the system is essentially wrong, and unworthy of the State.

The State should have the entire control of the Prison discipline, its labor, and its internal regulations; and, as far as may be practicable and expedient, a system of rewards for good conduct should be kept constantly before the view of each convict. Do not make the convict a slave without hope, if you expect

form him; but let him know that the State regards him, even within the walls of a prison, as a man, in whose reformation and restoration to the rights of citizenship, she feels an interest.

In determining the question of the future management of the State Prison, the idea of making it profitable, in a pecuniary way, would be outweighed by a higher consideration—the duty of adopting the best means for the reformation of the convicts within walls.

The constitution that you have sworn to support, declares that the General Assembly “shall provide houses of refuge, for the correction and reformation of juvenile offenders.” Of two hundred and sixty-seven men in the State Prison, thirty-six are under twenty years of age; and more than one-half of the whole number are under twenty-five years of age. The youth of sixteen is found by the side of the old offender, and deprived of all associates other than those who are hardened in crime. All prisoners, convicted of the first offence, and all youthful convicts, should be placed in situations where they would receive the kind advice of parents, guardians, or friends. By adopting this policy, our prisons will soon become houses of reformation, as well as places of punishment.

I communicate, herewith, the lists of pardons, fines, and forfeitures, for the last two years, and suggest that they be published with this message; and, also, that you provide, by law, for the annual publication of similar lists.

Your attention is specially invited to the interesting Report of the late Visitor to the State Prison, to the Reports of the other officers, and to the views expressed in my former communications on the subject of the management of this institution.

Early in 1853, appointments of Brigadier Generals were made, with the view of effecting an organization of the military strength of the State; and, at a court martial which was held in the month of October, 1853, rules and regulations were adopted, which, it is believed, were at least sufficient to develop and secure that strength. Commissions have been issued in thousands; letters of instruction have been sent to the proper officers; and every effort has been made to carry the law into effect; yet not one Brigade of Militia has been perfected; and I hesitate not to express the opinion that no organization can be effected, unless the General Assembly gives to the proper authorities the power to impose penalties for the non-performance of official and militia duty.

Although our strength has increased four-fold since 1831, we are drawing our quota of arms from the General Government, upon the strength of that year. Many valuable suggestions are contained in the reports of the Adjutant General, which will be laid before you. The labor of this officer has been greatly increased, and he should receive additional compensation.

Many questions of vital interest to the State, are presented, for your consideration, in the report of the trustees of the Wabash

and Erie Canal. The most of these have been alluded to in former messages, to which your attention is invited. Since the last meeting of the legislature, the Wabash and Erie Canal has been completed to the city of Evansville; thus forming the longest line of continuous artificial inland navigation on the globe. the completion of this great work, we may find, taking into consideration the many embarrassing obstacles which have been thrown in its way, causes for mutual congratulation. It opens, for the extensive districts of fertile country lying upon its borders, a cheap means for the transportation of heavy articles of export and import; and, by affording the means of an easy passage to northern or southern market, it promotes, materially, the agricultural interest of the State, and imparts a stimulus to other branches of our home industry.

It is an unpleasant duty to call your attention to the fact, that in a few instances, in some portions of the State, indications of the existence of a spirit of mob-law and violence have appeared. Secret associations, usurping the prerogatives of law, have, (by means of disturbing the peace of families, injuring property, and inflicting corporal punishment on individuals,) undertaken to regulate the morals of the communities in which such lawless combinations are permitted to exist. Civil officers, and peaceful citizens, fearful of incurring the dangerous hostility of members of these secret associations, allow their lawless acts to pass without punishment, and almost without public censure. The inevitable tendency of these secret associations is to corrupt the morals of the community, and to divest men of their respect for law and order.

In reference to this subject, it seems that some additional legislation is required, in order to insure prompt and efficient action on the part of the civil authorities. If, in cases of unlawful assemblages, riots, routs, affrays, &c. the circuit courts were invested with concurrent jurisdiction with the courts of common pleas, and informants were thus shielded by Grand Juries, the change would perhaps, afford to society some additional protection against the violence of lawless men.

No state of facts can ever arise, in a government like ours, that should, for a moment, tolerate private citizens in the usurpation of the right either to redress their own real or imaginary wrongs, or to inflict injuries on the property or on the persons of their neighbors. Wherever such usurpations are tolerated and encouraged, the people are rapidly approaching a state of anarchy, in which laws can afford no protection to life, liberty, or property. It is, therefore, the solemn duty of every citizen of Indiana to aid in the preservation of the public peace, and in the maintenance of the supremacy of the laws. These interests must be preserved, and maintained, at all hazards.

The total amount of money arising from the sale of swarmlands, paid into the treasury, and in the hands of the receivers, at the present time, about \$800,000. Of this sum, \$340,000 has

been disbursed under the law authorizing the ditching and draining of the lands. In some portions of the State, the expenditure of the funds has produced good results; in other parts, the money has been paid to officers, and nothing beneficial to wet lands has been accomplished.

The operations of the swamp land laws have confirmed the views expressed in my former communications to the legislature. The correctness of the construction that has been placed, by officers of the State, on these laws, as they relate to the mode of issuing patents, is in my opinion, very doubtful. The subject demands your early attention. It is yet possible, by prudent legislation, to secure, for the common school fund, a considerable amount of the proceeds of the swamp lands. The very valuable report of the Auditor of the State will place before you the details of the management of this trust.

It is the duty of the present General Assembly, to fix by law, the number of Senators and Representatives that shall compose the Legislature, and to apportion such Senators and Representatives among the several counties, according to the number of white male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age, in each. In connection with this subject, your attention is invited to the suggestions that were contained in a previous message, in reference to a reduction of the present number of Senators. In the discharge of the duty first named, and in any action which, in your discretion you may deem proper, in respect to the suggestions concerning a reduction of the number of Senators, you will, no doubt, be controlled by an equitable regard for the interests of the citizens of all portions of the State.

It is your duty to establish all the guards and restrictions that may be necessary for the protection of the purity of the ballot box, and the security of the elective franchise. I suggest that you prohibit, under severe penalties, against the separation of all the officers of an election, until the ballots are counted, and the result of the poll is known and declared.

The attention of the Legislature is again called to the consideration of the subject of providing suitable buildings for the State offices at the seat of government. The proceeds of the property owned by the State, and the additional aid that the General Government will, doubtless, furnish, will be sufficient to erect a substantial building on the "Governor's Circle," for the accommodation of the National and State officers, without imposing any tax on the State Treasury. The Capitol building should be appropriated only to the uses of the General Assembly, the Representatives of the people, and the State Library.

An appropriation should be made for the inclosing of the capitol grounds with an iron fence. This is rendered absolutely necessary, in order to preserve the building and the grounds.

The loss of some of our State Bonds by a late disaster at sea, suggests the propriety of providing by law, for the relief of the

holders of bonds in similar cases. The law should be well guarded—requiring proof of loss, identification of numbers, dates, and amounts—and made applicable to all cases of loss or destruction of State bonds.

The Secretary of State of the United States has transmitted the Executive department of this State, a copy of the details of “Consular Convention between the United States and his majesty the Emperor of the French,” concluded on the 23d day of February last. This document, and an accompanying circular that explains the object of the transmission, are herewith presented for your consideration.

The great inequality now existing in the appraised value of real estate, and the recent rapid progress of improvements demand it seems to me, a re-appraisement of lands; and the expediency of causing a full and complete census of the State to be taken, for the year 1855, is also worthy of your consideration.

In accordance with the requirements of the resolution of the last General Assembly, authorizing an examination into “the stores and affairs of the State, the loss of surrendered bonds, and the excess of scrip, the undersigned, in company with the Treasurer of State, visited the office of our Agency at New York, in August, 1853. The missing bonds having been found a few days previously, were carefully counted, and are now in the office of the Treasurer of State.

The apparent discrepancy between the books of the Agent of State and those of the Auditor, as to the amount of bonds surrendered, was examined, in order to correct this discrepancy, a complete copy of the books of the Agent of State was made, and carefully compared in every particular. This copy is now in the hands of the Auditor of State, who, by reference to it, has corrected the supposed errors; and it is believed that the Report of the Auditor, based upon this examination, presents a correct view of the State debt.

It had been stated that Indiana had not received any part of the three per cent. fund due her, for lands sold at Chillicothe and Cincinnati; and, in the course of the official visit to which I have referred, the officers before named, made an examination at the General Land Office, with respect to the amount and condition of the three per cent. fund due the State from the General Government. I submit, herewith, a report obtained from the General Land Office, showing the condition of this fund, up to the date of the report; and accompanying the report is a letter on the same subject, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, under the date of November 10, 1853.

The subject of the excess of scrip has been carefully examined by two gentlemen under oath. Their report, which is herewith submitted, shows the amount redeemed and cancelled upon the books, by each Treasurer. The question of further action, in relation to this subject, is submitted to your consideration.

The first and second instalments due by virtue of the sale (in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly, approved February 28, 1852,) of the interest the State had in the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, have not been paid. A mortgage was taken upon the road and all its equipments, and duly recorded in the several counties through which the road passes. Upon the failure to pay the first instalment of seventy-five thousand dollars, due the first day of January, 1854, the claim was placed in the hands of the attorneys for collection. The report of the Trustee named in the mortgage, and the correspondence upon the subject, together with a communication from the President of the Company, will place before you the condition of this claim.

Many important questions, all of which will doubtless receive your careful consideration, have been raised under the operations of our new constitution and Revised Statutes, since the last session of the General Assembly. Among the subjects that will claim your attention, are, the amendment of the law in relation to the compensation of Sheriffs for the removal of convicts to the State Prison—the expediency of investing Clerks of Courts with power to order the holding of elections for Justices of the Peace—the decision of the Supreme Court, on the subject of the amendment of Statutes—and the extent to which it will become your duty to revise the laws affected by that decision.

We cannot be indifferent spectators to the action of the General Government and to the political events of the day. The past year has been one of unusual political excitement; and, to the patriot, it must be a source of regret to perceive that this excitement has, in no small degree, evinced a dangerous spirit of sectionalism.

Indiana, as a State, has wisely selected her own domestic policy; and the people feel that they have the right, from time to time, to change or modify that policy. Satisfied with the degree of prosperity that we have attained under our own free institutions, we have uniformly respected the constitutional rights of each member of the confederacy; and no just cause of complaint against Indiana can be made by any State of the Union.

Whatever views may be entertained by others, it is my deliberate opinion that, at this day, the people of no State are more national in their political sympathies than are the citizens of Indiana. Enjoying the privilege of making our own laws, in our own way, on all subjects not prohibited by the constitution of the United States, we acknowledge the existence of a similar right in the people of every other State and Territory in the Union. I know of no other principle but this, upon which we can stand with safety and honor. It is the chief corner-stone on which, under God, the security and perpetuity of the Union rests. If we cannot maintain this position, there is no hope of peace and harmony in the future. Whenever we abandon this stand, we shall lend our influence in invoking that worst of all political calamities, a dissolution in feeling and sympathy of the members of this great

confederacy—thus transforming the moral and fraternal ties that bind us together, into mere galling and oppressive physical forces.

Our only hope of perpetuating our institutions in all their original vigor and purity, rests upon the adoption of that system of legislation that throws the several States and Territories of the Union more and more upon their own resources, and confines the action of the General Government within the limits defined by the constitution.

Ardently desiring to co-operate with you, in all that will advance the interests of our beloved commonwealth, and looking to that Being who, alone, is able to guide us in the paths of wisdom, you have my warmest aspirations, that all your proceedings, at this interesting and critical period in our history, may have a tendency to increase the strength and maintain the honor of our State, and promote the happiness and prosperity of the people.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

JANUARY 4, 1855.



A LIST of Pardons granted by the Executive from the 1st day of January, 1853, to the 31st day of December, 1854, inclusive.

Date.	To whom Granted	Crime	Where Tried.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence	REMARKS.
Jan. 7, 1853.	Mary Miller.	Manslaughter.	Randolph county.	2 years to county jail.	August term, 1852	This pardon is granted upon the application of the twelve jurors, prosecuting attorney, sheriff, auditor, treasurer, county commissioners and the witnesses for the State, together with four hundred citizens who were familiar with the case, who represent the insanity of the defendant.
Jan. 11, 1853	John Pherigo	Grand Larceny.	Jennings county.	2 years to State Prison.	Sept. term, 1852	This pardon is granted upon the application of ten of the jury, prosecuting attorney, members of the bar, auditor, treasurer, clerk, recorder, and seven hundred other citizens who are acquainted with the transaction, from a portion of whom the evidence is furnished, exhibiting the innocence of the defendant of the offense; also, numerous testimonials of citizens of this and other States, where the defendant has resided, of his uniform good conduct from childhood up.
Jan. 12, 1853.	Laudis Coleman.	Manslaughter.	Lawrence county.	3 years to State Prison.	October term, 1851.	This pardon is granted upon the application of ten of the jury, clerk, treasurer, sheriff, recorder, probate judge, and one hundred of the citizens, who are conversant with the facts of the case, among whom are the members of the bar, physician, senator, merchants and others, of Randolph.
Jan. 13, 1853.	Shannon Mayers.	Manslaughter.	Wayne county.	14 years to the State Prison.	March term, 1850.	This pardon is granted on the application of the prosecuting attorney, a portion of the jury, clerk, sheriff, recorder, auditor, jailor, two deputy clerks, and seventy-five of the principal citizens of the county where the case occurred, and familiar with the transaction.
Feb'y 5, 1853	Andrew J. Levi	Grand larceny.	Ripley county.	3 years to the State Prison.	March term, 1850.	This pardon is granted on the application of the officers of the State Prison, on account of days of the expiration of his term, on account of his uniform good conduct, they believing him a changed man, and that he will make a good citizen; and that said evil had occasioned a good design the officers information whereby escapes and evil designs were prevented.
March 12, 53.	David Ackerman.	Grand larceny.	Lagrange county.	4 years to the State Prison.	Sept. term, 1850.	This pardon is granted upon the application of the president judge, prosecuting attorney, clerk, recorder, treasurer, sheriff, coronator, of the judicial circuit, and twenty-five citizens, including merchants, farmers, mechanics, and others.

lost the property, and twenty-five citizens, including merchants, members of the bar, physicians, editors, justice of the peace, and others, who allege the suffering condition of the family, and that his punishment has already been sufficient; that he was not the principal in the offense charged, but was the dupe of an old and accomplished villain who has succeeded in prison, and upon the application of the sheriff, clerk, treasurer, auditor, and recorder of Washington county, the written request of the individual whose property was said to have been taken, the justice of the peace, constable who arrested the defendant, and twenty citizens of the neighborhood familiar with the transaction, together with 90 citizens of the State of Kentucky, who were intimately acquainted with the boy's history, and showing his extreme youth, being about 18 years of age, and that he is not considered very bright, or possessed of much sense from his infancy, all asking for his pardon.

This pardon to take effect on the 10th day of April, 1853, being one half the time for which said Ayers was sentenced, and is granted on the application, in writing, of Robert Kicketts, the party injured, and the principal witness in the case; also, the written request of the two prosecuting attorneys and the auditor, recorder, mayor, city marshal, postmaster and numerous other citizens of the county of Ohio, where the offense was said to have been committed, together with the written request of seven of the jury who tried the case; also, thirteen members of the bar of Dearborn county, and divers other citizens, who allege the great uncertainty of the guilt of the defendant and the proof of his good conduct during his confinement.

Granted upon the written request of the owner of the property said to have been stolen, the probate judge, prosecuting attorney, county and tor, sheriff, jailor, clerk, recorder, and one hundred other citizens of the county of Porter, who allege his previous good conduct, that he was the dupe of others, and has a large family dependent upon him for support, and that his general good conduct in prison justifies the opinion that he is a reformed man.

Washington Circuit 2 years to the State March term, 1852.
Prison.

Dearborn county. 6 years to the State April term, 1850.
Prison.

Porter county 3 years to the State Sept. term, 1851.
Prison.

March 14, '53. Samuel Wilson, alias Harvey Boston Grand larceny

March 22, '53. Benjamin Ayre Burglary

March 22, '52. Manson W. Pierce, larceny

A LIST of Pardons granted by the Executive from the 1st day of January, 1853, to the 31st day of December, 1854, inclusive—Continued.

Date	To whom Granted.	Crime.	Where Tried.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.	REMARKS.
Apr. 27, 1853.	Fred'k H. Bix dt.	Assault and battery with intent to murder.	Cass county.	8 days imprisonment in county jail and fine.	April term, 1853.	Granted on the application of the presiding judge, prosecuting attorney, clerk, sheriff, six of the jury, and fifty of the citizens, including members of the bar and county officers.
May 9, 1853.	Edward Kirkbride.	Manslaughter.	Vanderburgh co.	11 years to the State Prison.	Sept. term, 1851.	Granted on the application of the circuit judge, clerk, recorder, sheriff, treasurer, justice of the peace, before whom the defendant was examined, forty judges of the county, officers of State Prison, fifty members of the State and House of Representatives, ten of the jury, and six hundred citizens of the county, who, among other things, allege the extreme youth of the prisoner, his tormented character present declining health, and their united opinion in favor of his innocence.
May 13, 1853.	Henry Klossmeier, alias Klossmeier.	Larceny.	Vanderburgh co.	5 years to the State Prison.	March term, 1851.	Granted upon the application of a majority of the jury, auditor, sheriff, clerk, treasurer, associate judges, and one hundred and fifty citizens, including members of the bar, physicians, and the business men of the county, together with the dying declarations of the prosecuting witness, that Klossmeier was an innocent man, as certified to by the Warden of the State Prison.
June 3, 1853.	George A. Kinson.	Larceny.	Noble county.	2 years to the State Prison.	March term, 1852.	This pardon granted on the application, of which application due publication was made, of the clerk, sheriff, eleven of the jury, and numerous other citizens of the county, who allege their conviction of the innocence of the defendant of the charge on which he was convicted, his uniform good conduct since the trial, the suffering condition of his family, and the desire that he should return and live among those with whom he had resided for many years.
July 6, 1853.	Stephen Cantwell.	Forgery.	Marion county.	2 months in county jail.	May term, 1853.	This pardon is granted on the application of the circuit judge, the person upon whom the forgery was committed, and the prosecuting witness, clerk, sheriff, recorder, a large portion of the grand jury and some fifty other citizens, including members of the bar, all of whom allege his minority, his previous good character, that he is deeply penit-

July 13, 1853. Thomas Vaughn.	Larceny.	Punam county.	2 years to the State Prison.	May term, 1853, Court Com. Pleas.	<p>This pardon is granted upon the application of the judge who tried him, the prosecuting attorney, the individual whose property was said to be taken, the prosecuting witness in the case, the county auditor, treasurer, clerk, recorder, postmaster, and the principal citizens of the county, who were familiar with the history of the transaction, and who allege that the defendant is a minor, about eighteen years of age, having previously sustained a good character, and that he was not in his right mind at the time of the transaction.</p>
Aug. 6, 1853. William Blaze.	Forgery.	Scott county.	2 years to the State Prison.	August term, 1852, Circuit Court.	<p>This pardon is granted upon the application of the circuit judge, prosecuting attorney, for Clark and Scott counties, eight of the jury that tried the case, and the affidavit of a citizen of Kentucky, whose character is vouched for by the best citizens of that State, alleging that the money passed by said defendant was paid to him by said affiant in the ordinary course of business, and one hundred and more citizens of Scott county, Indiana, who were familiar with the transaction.</p>
Aug. 24, 1853. Leonard Smith.	Manslaughter.	Dubois county.	To State Prison for life.	February term, 1849, Circuit Court.	<p>This pardon is granted upon the application of the officers of Dubois county, judges of the court, justice before whom the first examination was had, seven of the jury who tried the case, being all who now reside in the county, superintendent and warden of the State Prison, and more than three hundred citizens of the county where the transaction occurred; showing the extreme age of the defendant, his national good character, particularly during his tour and a half years' confinement in the State Prison, and the exhibition of evidence that the unfortunate transaction occurred under a high state of excitement growing out of the improper conduct of the deceased to the wife of the defendant.</p>
Aug. 25, 1853. Horace G. Golden.	Grand larceny.	St. Joseph county.	2 years to the State Prison.	March term, 1853, Circuit Court.	<p>This pardon is granted upon the application of the judges of the circuit and common pleas courts, all the officers and divers citizens of the county, including the individual who lost the property; also, the surrogate of the prison, alleging his extreme age, being about 60 years, that he is a sober and that he will probably die if not released, and strong doubts of his sanity at the time the offense was committed.</p>

A LIST of Pardons granted by the Executive from the 1st day of January, 1853, to the 31st day of December, 1854, inclusive—Continued.

Date.	To whom Granted.	Crime.	Where Tried.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.	REMARKS.
Sept. 29, 1853.	John Porter.	Rape.	Dearborn county.	21 years to the State Prison.	October term, 1843. Circuit Court.	This pardon is granted on account of the good conduct of Porter, he having been a faithful and obedient convict for ten years, and the application of all the officers of the prison, and said Porter being now sixty three years of age.
Oct. 17, 1853.	Lewis Mintch.	Grand larceny.	Steuben county.	3 years to State Prison.	April term, 1852. Circuit Court.	This pardon is granted on the application of the person who lost the property, the jury, who tried the case, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Clerk, Auditor, Sheriff, Treasurer, Senator, Representative, Associate Judge, and divers other citizens of the county, who allege that the prisoner has sustained a good moral character, and they have reason to believe that he was designedly decoyed into the crime; and that he has a helpless family, dependent on himself for their support; and the statement of the Warden of the Prison, that he was a faithful and obedient prisoner.
Nov. 16, '53	George Kappner.	Larceny.	Knox county.	2 years to State Prison.	March term, 1853. Circuit Court.	This pardon is granted upon the application of the Circuit Judge, Clerk, Sheriff, ten of the jury who tried the case, and some fifty of the principal citizens of the county, who allege that said Kappner was a stranger at the time of his trial, and that the facts that have come to their knowledge since his conviction have satisfied them that he is innocent of the charge.
Jan. 23, 1854.	Euel Stuart.	Assault and battery with intent to murder.	Jackson county.	2 years to State Prison.	August term, 1852. Circuit Court.	Granted on the application of the Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk of the Circuit Court, the Sheriff, ten of the jury and of 150 citizens residing in the neighborhood where the offense was committed, including the husband of the prosecuting witness, all uniting in the uniform good character of the prisoner, and the helpless condition of a large family—and in certifying some doubts of his guilt, from circumstances that have transpired since his conviction.

March 7, '54	John Case.	Grand larceny.	Franklin county.	2 years to State Prison.	August term, 1853, Circuit Court.	Granted on the application of the twelve jurors who tried the case, the Sheriff, Auditor, Deputy Auditor, Coroner, Clerk, Recorder, Justice who committed the defendant, together with the duly authenticated affidavits of several witnesses; all of whom show the innocence of the defendant, by the disclosure of evidence since the trial.
March 14, '54	William Cook.	Larceny.	Madison county.	2 years to State Prison.	March term, 1853, Circuit Court.	Granted on the application of the individual who lost the property, Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk, Sheriff, Recorder, Auditor, Treasurer, and of the Judge—who made it a part of the sentence, that if his conduct was good in the prison, in consideration of his youth and ignorance, and that he was enticed into the crime by more practiced criminals, should be pardoned at the end of one year; also upon the recommendation of the Warden of the Prison.
March 20, '54	William Gilbreth.	Arson.	Clark county.	2 years to State Prison.	May term, 1854, Clark Circuit Court.	Granted upon the application of the Clerk, Treasurer, Auditor, Recorder, Chaplain to the Prison, Jailor a portion of the Grand Jury, nine of the traverse Jury, and seventy-five of the principal citizens of the county, who allege that the conviction was based upon the evidence of a convict, and that the facts on the trial and subsequent developments satisfy them of the innocence of said Gilbreth.
April 13, '54	Carle, Whitecotton	Patit larceny.	Tipton county.	1 year to State Prison.	April term, 1854, Circuit Court.	Granted on the application of the Circuit Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk, Sheriff, Treasurer, Recorder, eleven of the jury, the family who lost the property, and the principal witnesses for the State, and about one hundred other citizens of Tipton county, alleging that she is fifty years of age, and infirm, and has several small children that need a mother's care.
May 25, 1854	John F. Langenbaugh.	Receiving stolen goods.	Elkhart county.	2 years to State Prison.	April term, 1853.	Pardoned on the application of the jury who tried the case, it being a condition on which the verdict was found, that they should make such application; also, of the Prosecuting Attorney, Treasurer, Clerk, Recorder, and Sheriff—the conduct of said defendant being good in prison.

A LIST of Pardons granted by the Executive from the 1st day of January, 1853, to the 31st day of December, 1854, inclusive—Continued.

Date.	To whom Granted.	Crime.	Where Tried.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.	REMARKS.
May 27, 1854	George Fike.	Receiving stolen goods.	DeKalb county.	2 years to State Prison.	April term, 1853 Court Com. Pleas.	Pardoned on the application of the Judge who pronounced the sentence, Prosecuting Attorney, 11 of the jury, the individuals who lost the property, and who were witnesses for the State, Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder, and one hundred other citizens of the county, who were familiar with the circumstances.
June 2, 1854.	James King.	Assault and battery with intent, &c.	Orange county.	2 years to State Prison.	February term, 1853 Court Com. Pleas.	Pardoned on the application of the Judge who pronounced the sentence, Prosecuting Attorney, ten of the jury, Clerk, Sheriff, and some twenty other citizens familiar with the transaction—alleging the extreme youth of the prisoner, his good conduct, having served about two thirds of his term, and the Supreme Court having decided that the court trying the prisoner had no jurisdiction.
June 3, 1854	Jackson Wise	Fugitivy.	Hancock county	12 years to State Prison.	February term, 1847. Circuit Court.	Whom the crime was committed, and who were the witnesses for the State, eleven of the jury who tried the cause, the present Prosecuting Attorney, the Clerk, Treasurer, Sheriff, Recorder, the Associate Judges at the time of the conviction, the Attorney who prosecuted the case for the State, one hundred citizens of Wabash county, where the defendant's family reside, and the principal citizens of the county of Hancock, who were familiar with the transaction, and reside in the neighborhood where it occurred—with the statement of the officers of the prison, that he has been a faithful and obedient man for the seven years, and four months that he has been imprisoned, and that his health is declining.
June 15, 1854.	Jacob Clark.	Assault and battery with intent, &c.	Henry county.	2 years to State Prison.	March term, 1853. Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of the present Circuit Judge, and the Judge who passed the sentence—seven of the jury, Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk, Auditor, Treasurer, Sheriff, Recorder—the certificate of the Warden of the Prison, showing his good conduct—and divers other citizens of the county of Henry, who were intimate with the

Aug. 22, 1854.	Franklin M. Daniel.	Passing counterfeit money.	Morgan county.	2 years to State Prison.	August term, 1853, Court Com. Pleas.	Pardoned upon the application of the jury who tried the cause, Judge, Clerk, Sheriff, prosecuting witnesses, injured party, the Recorder, County Commissioners, and divers other citizens.
Sept. 23, '54.	Nathaniel Myers.	Forgery.	Miami county.	2 years to State Prison.	Sept. term, 1853, Circuit Court.	Pardoned upon the application of the Prosecuting Attorney, the Warden and Lessee of the Prison, Sheriff, and others, showing, from subsequent facts the innocence of the said Myers.
Oct. 21, 1854.	Nancy Ann Richie.	Assault and battery	Knox county.	6 months to county Jail.	Sept. term, 1854, Circuit Court.	Four months of the imprisonment remitted on the application of the Circuit Judge, County Commissioners, Treasurer, Auditor, Recorder, Sheriff, and some fifty of the principal citizens of the county, who allege, among other things, that said Nancy Ann is a married woman, and that justice and public policy alike demand her release.
Oct. 23, 1854.	John Smith.	Grand larceny.	Morgan county.	2 years to State Prison.	August term, 1853, Court Com. Pleas.	Pardoned on the application of the Judge of the Court, the individual who lost the property, the Clerk, Treasurer, Recorder, Sheriff, Senator, and some fifty other principal citizens of the county, who allege the extreme youth of the defendant, being but seventeen years of age, that he was the dupe of another, and that public justice requires his release.
Oct. 31, 1854.	Harvey Moon.	Manslaughter.	Marion county.	3 years to State Prison.	Sept. term, 1852, Circuit Court.	Pardoned upon the application of the Judge who pronounced the sentence, Prosecuting Attorney; also the following officers of the county where the offense was committed: viz; Senator, Representative, Clerk, Sheriff, Recorder, District Attorney, Treasurer, and Sheriff and Clerk at the place of conviction; also the written statement of the Lessee, Warden, and Physician of his good conduct during the two years and two months of his confinement in the State Prison, and also seven hundred other citizens of the county.
Nov. 15, '54.	Preston Payne.	Assault and battery.	Randolph county.	2 years to State Prison.	August term, 1853, Circuit Court.	Pardoned upon the application of the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk, Sheriff, the entire jury, and more than one hundred citizens who were familiar with the history of the transaction.

on, and divers other citizens, who allege his good conduct in the Prison, that he is laboring under a disease that will likely prove fatal, and that, his term having expired with the exception of about one month, he is a fit subject for executive clemency.

A LIST of Pardons granted by the Executive from the 1st day of January, 1853, to the 31st day of December, 1854, inclusive—Continued.

Date.	To whom Granted.	Crime.	Where Tried.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.	REMARKS.
Nov. 29, 1854.	Aaron Knight, man of color.	Murder.	Knox county.	State Prison for life.	August term, 1847, Circuit Court.	Pardoned upon the application of eleven of the jury who tried the case, Clerk, Auditor, and more than one hundred of the principal citizens of the county, who are acquainted with the transaction, and who allege that there was no malice or deliberate intention on the part of Knight, but that the act was committed in defense of his wife; also the statement of the officers of the prison, that his conduct during the seven years of his confinement has been good, and he is worthy of the executive clemency.
Nov. 29, 1854.	Patrick Conway.	Arson	Laporte county.	2 years to State Prison.	April term, 1854, Circuit Court.	Pardoned upon the application of the judge who pronounced the sentence, and some one hundred citizens of the county, who allege the extreme youth of the prisoner, being only sixteen years of age, that he was drawn into the commission of the offense by one much older, who was convicted at the same time.



A LIST of Fines and Forfeitures Remitted by the Executive from the First Day of January, 1853, to the Thirty-First Day of December, 1854, Inclusive.

Date.	To Whom Granted.	Offense.	Where Tried.	Date of Trial.	Am't of Fine.	Amount Received.	REMARKS.
1853. Jan. 18	George Durgan.	Nuisance	Owen County.	Aug. Term 1851.	15 00	15 00	Granted upon the application of the Clerk, Auditor, and Treasurer of the county, who allege that the said Durgan has deceased without having paid the fine, and having a wife and children who would be distressed by the enforcement of the payment of the fine.
Jan. 19	John Hornberger.	Retailing in 29 Cases	Dearborn County.	May Term, 1851, & Feb & Aug Terms, 1852.	62 00	62 00	Granted upon the application of Senator, Representatives, Mayor of Lawrenceburgh, in which city the offence was committed, City Marshal, County Auditor, Sheriff, Treasurer, and Recorder, and numerous other citizens, who allege that the said defendant had paid the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for city license and supposed that he was thereby protected. And likewise that the defendant had paid one hundred and fifty dollars costs, and that justice requires the remission of the fines aforesaid, on the ground that he had complied with the law in the payment of license aforesaid.
Jan. 25	Daniel Hudson.	13 Cases. Retailing & keeping Gaming House, 1 Case.	Warrick County.	April Term, 1852.	50 00 50 00	50 00 50 00	Granted upon the application of the Clerk, Sheriff, Treasurer, Auditor, Recorder, Senator, Representative, and thirty citizens of the neighborhood; who allege that the said Hudson has ceased to follow the business of retailing—that he is very poor, and wholly unable to pay said fines, and that he is afflicted and justly an object of charity.
Jan. 31	Charles F. Krutz.	Retailing, 29 Cases, \$2 each.	Switzerland County	May Term, 1852.	58 00	58 00	Granted upon the application of the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder, Seminary Trustee, Commissioners of the County, Senator, two Representatives, and one hundred and thirty-three citizens, of whom one hundred and twenty-eight are residents of the township where the offence was committed, who allege that he has quit the business of retailing, is sixty-five years of age, has a large family, and that he has paid his money for the

Feb. 5	John McCormick.	Non-attendance as a witness.	Marion County.	May Term, 1849.	5 00	5 00	Granted upon the application of the prosecuting Attorney, Treasurer, Clerk, Auditor, and Sheriff, who allege that no injury accrued to either party in consequence of said absence, and that just re- quires that the fine be remitted.
Feb. 9	James Steele	Malignous trespass.	Madison County.	8th November, 1852. Before Peter H. Lee men, Esq.	25 00	25 00	Granted upon the application of the party whose property was said to be injured, the Justice who assessed the fine. Recorder, Treasurer, School Com- missioner, Auditor, Clerk, and twenty other citi- zens of the immediate neighborhood.
Feb. 23	Emaline E. Phelps.	Assault and Battery	Morgan County. Circuit Court.	Nov. Term, 1852.	5 00	5 00	Granted upon the application of the Clerk of the Cir- cuit Court, Treasurer, Sheriff, Auditor, Recorder, and Prosecuting Att. rny.
March 11	Alexander Masters.	Assault and Battery upon Joseph Water house.	Hendrick Co. before McAllister, Esq., Justice of Peace	Sept. 4th, 1852.	10 00	10 00	Granted upon the application of the Clerk, Auditor, Treasurer, Sheriff, and one hundred and ten other citizens of the neighborhood.
March 11	William Smith.	Assault and Battery	Jackson County.	Feb 2d, 1853, before, A & B 3 00 R J Sutherland, Esq	13 60	13 60	Granted upon the application of the Clerk, Sheriff, Treasurer, Recorder, Senator, and fifty other citi- zens acquainted with the transactions
March 11	Henry Ree.	& profane swearing. Keeping Gaming House.	Gibson County, Circuit Court.	Sept. Term, 1851.	50 00	40 00	Granted upon the application of the Clerk, Treasurer, Sheriff, and one hundred and six of the citizens of the county, a portion of whom were the jury in the case.
March 11	Wm C Vanblaricum	Suffering gaming in house, 2 cases.	Marion Circuit Ct.	June Term, 1851, & Oct. Term, 1851.	150 00 50 00	200 00	Granted upon the application of the Clerk, ex-Sheriff, present Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, Mayor of the city at the time of render- ing the judgment, and a majority of the Seminar- Trustees at the time the judgments were rendered, Foreman of the Grand Jury, and divers others of the good citizens, who allege the inability of the defendant to pay the same, and that he is out of all such business now.
March 23	Jacob Fitzsimmons.	Assault and Battery	Adams County	Feb. Term, 1852.	40 00	30 00	Granted upon the application of the Clerk, Pro- secuting Attorney, Sheriff, Treasurer, Auditor, the Jury that tried the case and sixty other citi- zens.
May 9	Harmou G Welbling	Assault and Battery	Fayette County.	May Term, 1853. Common Pleas.	80 00 and 7 days imprison- ment in Co. Jail.	80 00	Granted upon the application of the Judge of Common Pleas of Fayette county, Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder, majority of the jury, Pro- secuting Attorney, members of the Bar, and one hundred and fifty citizens of the county, who manifested an intimate acquaintance with the facts of the case.

A LIST of Fines and Forfeitures Remitted by the Executive from the First Day of January, 1853, to the Thirty-First Day of December, 1854. Inclusive.—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Granted.	Offense.	Where Tried	Date of Trial	Am't of Fine.	Amount Remitted	REMARKS.
1853. May 23	E. Warfield	Nuisance.	Mourne Co., Com. Pleas Court.	April Term, 1853.	35 00	30 00	Granted upon the application of the Clerk, Auditor, Sheriff, Treasurer, and divers other good citizens of the county, who allege a discovery of evidence since the trial, which shows this application to be justifiable, and also that he is an industrious, honest, and quiet man, and has ceased the occupation out of which the offense grew.
May 23	Franklin Starker.	Retailing.	Dearborn Circuit Court.	Feb. Term, 1852, 20 cases, \$5 each.	40 00	40 00	Granted upon the application of the Clerk, Recorder, Sheriff, Treasurer, Auditor, Mayor, Marshall, together with the principal citizens of Lawrenceburgh, who allege that the defendant had paid a corporation license, and was under the impression that such a license would justify him, they also allege that the defendant is a poor man with a large family, and the best of all, he has quit the liquor traffic.
May 27	Jona'n Wedgewood	Violation of liquor law, 4 cases, \$50 each, retailing.	Lawrence Co. Court of Common Pleas.	Spring Term, 1853.	300 00	102 62	Granted upon the application of the Clerk, Treasurer, Auditor, Sheriff, Recorder, and others, who allege that the defendant is confined in jail for the fines aforesaid, that his property has all been sold on the judgments and the sum of \$107.38 realized, leaving the sum remitted, that he is without means and has a family of twelve children dependent on him for support.
May 30	Asa Frakes.	Failing to return Marriage License.	Sullivan County.	Jan. Term, Circuit Court, Com. Pleas, 3 cases, \$5 each	15 00	15 00	Granted upon the application of the Clerk, Prosecuting Attorney, county officers, together with some one hundred citizens, who allege that no injury whatever resulted from the failure to make said return, being a mere omission for a few days.
June 2	Jno Gormau, principal, James Kelly, security.	Forfeited Recognizance.	Vigo County.	Sept. Term, 1852, Circuit Court.	50 00	50 00	Remitted upon the application of the Clerk, Sheriff, Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, and the affidavit of the said John Gormau, showing the sickness of said Gormau at the time, and his inability to attend, and his subsequent answering to the of-

June 2	George A. Luener.	Returning a coat \$2 each.	County.	County.	April Term, 1853, Cass Circuit Court.	150 00	150 00	Clerk, Auditor, Treasurer, Sheriff, and fifty other citizens of the county, who allege the poverty of the defendant and his inability to pay the same, having a large family to support, the cost being very heavy in the cases and being a sufficient punishment for the offense, and best of all the defendant has quit the traffic and will not do so any more.
June 2	Sandy Reclor and Joseph Henry.	Forfeited Recognizance.	Cass County.	Cass County.	April Term, 1853, Cass Circuit Court.	150 00	150 00	Remitted upon the application of the Circuit Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, late Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, and Recorder, who allege that said defendant, Rector, the principal has been acquitted of the offense for which this forfeiture was taken, at the prior term.
June 7	Edmond O'Brien.	Retailing, 6 cases.	Marion County.	Marion County.	March, 1853	20 00	15 00	Remitted upon the application of the Clerk, Recorder, Auditor, Sheriff, and Treasurer, who allege among other things the poverty of the defendant, having a large family dependent on his labor for support, and that the payment already made is ample punishment for the offense.
June 8	Heber Young and M. Mich'l Lamerster	Recognizance Bail for Morgan Young.	Bartholomew Co.	Bartholomew Co.	October Term, 1851.	50 00	50 00	Remitted upon the application of the Clerk, Auditor, Sheriff, and Treasurer of the county, and several other citizens who allege the poverty of Heber Young, whose property is levied on for the payment of the judgment, and if sold will deprive his wife and eight children of a home, and that the indictment against Morgan Young, the principal in the case, was non-prossed.
June 8	Benedict Worland	Replevin Bail for John Worland, in cases of Riot and Assault and Battery	Shelby County.	Shelby County.	Dec. 30, 1850, before Samuel Kirk, Esq. Justice of the Peace	Riot 5 00 5 00	10 00	Remitted upon the application of the Clerk, Treasurer, Sheriff, Dept Auditor, the three county Commissioners, and the Justice of the Peace before whom the cases were tried, who allege that the principal has left the country.
July 13	Banister Pucket.	Assault and Battery.	Brown County.	Brown County.	Jan. 11, 1853, before Wm S Roberts, Esq. Justice of Peace.	20 00	15 00	Remitted upon the application of the Clerk, Treasurer, Sheriff, and twenty other citizens well acquainted with the transaction.
July 13	Andrew W. Howell.	Mayhem.	Wayne County.	Wayne County.	Court of Common Pleas, 1853.	300 00	250 00	This remittur is granted on the application of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Prosecuting Attorney, District Attorney, Sheriff, Clerk, Deputy Clerk, Treasurer, Deputy Treasurer, Auditor, and divers other citizens of the county, who allege the inability of the defendant to pay the fine; that he is now in jail, having a wife and children dependent on him for support, and that unless the above is remitted, he will have to remain in jail for two years; and showing conclusively that the cause of humanity requires the remission of so much of said fine.

A LIST of Fines and Forfeitures Remitted by the Executive from the First Day of January, 1853, to the Thirty-First Day of December, 1854, Inclusive.—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Grant-d.	Offense.	Where Tried.	Date of Trial.	Am't of Fine.	Amount Remitted.	REMARKS.
1853. July 15	Amon Ely.	Burglary.	Wells County.	July Term, 1853. Court of Common Pleas.	15 00 23 days imprisonment.	15 00 & 23 days	This remittur and pardon are granted upon the application of the Sheriff, Recorder, Auditor, Clerk, prosecuting witnesses, portion of the jury, and fifty other business citizens of the county—alleging the defendant, an apprentice boy, to be about sixteen years of age, that he was influenced and controlled by others in the commission of the offense, and the ends of justice, the welfare of the community, and the peace and good order of the county would be satisfied by granting his release.
July 21	Horace R. Morley & B. F. Duncan, his surety.	Recognition for Assault and Battery	Hancock County.	July Term, 1853. Court of Common Pleas.	50 00	50 00	Remitted upon the application of the Clerk, Auditor, Sheriff, Recorder, Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney for this district, and numerous other citizens of the county.
Aug. 8	John L. Compton.	On Forfeited Recognition on surety of peace.	Bartholomew Co.	April Term, 1853. of Circuit Court.	50 00	50 00	Remitted upon the application of the Recorder, Auditor, Treasurer, Sheriff elect, Clerk, Sheriff and other county officers—alleging, among other things, that the defendant had been discharged from the offense upon which the forfeiture was taken, and sickness of said defendant at the time the forfeiture was taken.
Oct. 8	John S. Allen and Valentine Morgan, his security.	On Forfeited Recognition for Larceny	Vigo County.	March Term, 1853. Circuit Court.	300 00	300 00	Remitted upon the application of the Auditor, Clerk, Sheriff, Treasurer, and Prosecuting Attorney of Vigo county; also the application of the Clerk, Auditor, and many of the principal citizens of Franklin county, where the said John S. Allen was raised.
Oct. 18	Jesse Burris.	Malicious Trespass, cutting down telegraph post.	Daviess County.	August Term, 1853. Circuit Court.	25 00	25 00	This remittur is granted upon the application of the Clerk, Recorder, Auditor, and Senator of the county of Daviess.
Oct. 19	David M. Dryden.	Forfeited Recognition for Elijah Marshall.	Floyd County.	Nov. Term, 1852.	200 00	200 00	This remittur is obtained upon the application of the Clerk, Auditor, and Treasurer of Floyd county, together with the proof of disinterested witnesses, that Elijah Marshall, the principal, deceased before the rendering of the judgment.
Oct. 19	John Longfellow, Reuben Lough.	Forfeited Recognition for sale.	Tipton County.	April Term, 1853.	150 00	75 00	This remittur is granted on the application of the Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk, Auditor, and Treasurer.

Oct. 28	John Forzy, James Baldwin, Sarah Baldwin, & Polly Thomas.	Riot.	Jennings County.	July Term, 1853, Ct. Common Pleas.	50 00 20 00 50 00 20 00	40 00 10 00 40 00 10 00	sum of \$25 each, out that the Court construed said recognizance to be joint and several, making \$150 in all; that \$75 has been paid on said judgment; the remaining \$75 is therefore remitted.
Nov. 11	W C Lou's.	Assault & Battery.	Jennings County.	October Term, 1853, Court of Com. Pleas	400 00 & 30 days imprisonment.	300 00	This is granted on the application of the Judge who tried the case, Treasurer, Sheriff, Auditor, and some one hundred citizens of the county, together with the substance of the testimony furnished by the Judge who tried the cause.
Nov 16	John Timberman.	Assault & Battery.	Fayette County.	October Term, 1853, Court of Com. Pleas, 60 days to Co. Jail.	30 00	100 00 400 00	Granted upon the application of the Clerk, Sheriff, Treasurer, Auditor, Recorder, Township Trustees, a portion of the jury, and one hundred of the principal citizens of the State, who unitedly allege that his punishment has already been excessive; that he is poor, and has a family dependant upon his labor for support.
Nov. 19	Archibald McClure, security for John Lane.	Recognizance forfeited.	Vigo County.	March Term, 1853, of Circuit Court.	900 00	30 00	This remission is founded upon the application of the Sheriff, Clerk, Auditor, Prosecuting Attorney, and some fifty other citizens, showing that said McClure has paid the costs, and \$150 on said recognizance, and that Lane is entirely reformed, and become a useful citizen.
Nov. 23	William Stipp.	Recognizance forfeited for Jonathan Stipp.	Jackson County.	March Term, 1853, of Circuit Court.	500 00	500 00	This judgment is remitted on the application of the Seminary Trustee, Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk of Circuit Court, Treasurer, Circuit Judge before whom the judgment was rendered, the present Circuit Judge, the Prosecuting Attorney at the time the judgment was taken, and divers other citizens, who, among other things, allege that the principal has left the country, has not been heard of for some years, and is supposed to have departed this life.
Nov. 25	James H McMillan.	Forfeited Recognizance for John Wolliver.	Bartholomew Co.	October Term, 1853, Circuit Court.	50 00	50 00	Granted upon the application of the Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff, Clerk, Auditor, Treasurer, and one hundred other citizens of the county.

A LIST of Fines and Forfeitures Remitted by the Executive from the First Day of January, 1853, to the Thirty-First Day of December, 1854, Inclusive.—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Granted.	Offense.	Where Tried.	Date of Trial.	Am't of Fine	Amount Remitted.	REMARKS
Nov 30	John Skaggs and Wm Thompson.	Forfeited Recognizance for Jas Skaggs charged with perjury.	Morgan County.	May Term, 1852, of Circuit Court.	500 00	500 00	Remitted upon the application of the School Trustees, Auditor, Sheriff, Treasurer, County Commissioners, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Prosecuting Attorney, Senator, Representatives, and some 250 other citizens of the county, together with proof, duly authenticated, that the charge against the principal was not true.
Nov 30	Abast Hotap.	Forfeited Recognizance for Jno Stewart & Robt Stewart, Surety of the Peace.	Kipley County.	Sept. Term, 1853, of Court of Common Pleas.	50 00	50 00	Remitted on the application of the Sheriff, Treasurer, Auditor, Clerk, Recorder, and Prosecuting Attorney, who allege that the matter was settled and judgment rendered without the knowledge of the parties, and therefore should be set aside.
Dec 26	Nathan L Jones.	Assault & Battery.	White County.	Before Jas Cooper, Esq., Feb 14, 1853.	15 00	15 00	Remitted on application of the Treasurer, Clerk, Auditor, Sheriff, Recorder, Trustees of the School Fund, Representatives, and other citizens, who allege that the said defendant made his escape while in the hands of the Sheriff, who is liable for the same.
Dec 26	Frederick A Delany	Forfeited Recognizance.	Knox County.	October Term, 1853, Court of Common Pleas	50 00	50 00	Remitted upon the application of the Auditor, Clerk, School Commissioner, Recorder, Sheriff, Postmaster, and other citizens, who state that the said defendant, on the day he was fined in another case, was absent a few moments, when his case was called, and afterwards appearing, the court refused to set aside the forfeiture; and they all unite in asking the remission of the forfeiture for the reason a'or said.
1854. Jan 23	Jacob B Moss.	Assault & Battery.	Clay County.	Aug Term, 1853, of Court of Common Pleas.	80 00	80 00	Remitted on the application of the judge who rendered the judgment, Prosecuting Attorney, six of the jurors, three Trustees of the School Fund, County Treasurer, Auditor, Recorder, Clerk, Sheriff, Representative, Ex-Representative, and more than one hundred citizens of the county, intimately acquainted with the parties, who allege that the prosecution was bought through malice.

Jan 28	Benjamin Murphy,	Forfeited Recognizance for John Murphy,	Owen County,	August Term, 1852, Circuit Court.	300 00	300 00	Remitted on the application of the Clerk, Judge, Clerk, Auditor, District Attorney, Prosecuting Attorney, Treasurer, and some fifty of the principal citizens of the county, who allege that the said John has left the county, and never been heard of; that his father, Benjamin, departed this life the past year, having very little property, and a widow and a family of children to be supported, and that the payment of the above sum would deprive her of the means of raising the family.
Feb 1	Wm H Rodgers,	Retailing without license.	Jennings County,	Oct Term, 1853, of Court of Common Pleas	10 00	10 00	Remitted on the application of the Prosecuting Attorney, Treasurer, Auditor, Sheriff, and divers other citizens, showing said Rodgers is a cripple, and has reformed; he neither drinks nor sells the article.
March 7	Silas Ball,	Nuisance, and Retailing in 4 cases,	Boone County,	January Term, 1854, Court of Com Pleas,	10 00 12 01	10 00 12 01	Remitted on the application of the Clerk, Treasurer, Sheriff, Auditor, and seventy other citizens—alleging that the defendant has entirely quit the business, and become a sober and industrious man; that he is very poor, and that the full payment in these cases would ruin him and distress his family; the costs in the cases being over one hundred dollars.
March 7	James Moore,	Forfeited Recognizance,	Clay County.	Fall Term, 1853, Circuit Court,	50 00	50 00	Remitted on the application of the Clerk, Auditor, Treasurer, Justice before whom the recognizance was taken, School Trustees of the township, and sixty other citizens, showing conclusively that the testimony upon which this forfeiture was taken was not needed, the case being disposed of before the rendition of this judgment.
March 17	Henry Davis,	Assault & Battery,	Wayne County,	Feb Term, 1854, Circuit Court,	100 00 & 5 mths imprisonment.	100 00	Imprisonment and fine remitted on the application of the Prosecuting Attorney, a portion of the jury, Clerk, Sheriff, Treasurer, Auditor, Recorder, all the officers of the court and members of the bar—showing the imprisonment of the defendant for six months prior to conviction, the rapid decline of his health, his youth, and that he has three orphan brothers and sisters who look to him for protection.
March 20	Elias C Hart,	Keeping Gaming House,	Noble County,	Jan Term, 1854, Common Pleas,	50 00	50 00	Remitted upon the application of the Clerk, Auditor, Treasurer, member of the Legislature, and twenty-five other business citizens, who allege the age and poverty of the defendant, that he is a quiet and orderly citizen, and has ceased to violate the law, and that the payment of this sum would entirely ruin him.

A LIST of Fines and Forfeitures Remitted by the Executive from the First Day of January, 1853, to the Thirty-First Day of December, 1854, Inclusive.—Concluded.

Date.	To Whom Granted.	Offense.	Where Tiled,	Date of Trial.	Am't of Fine.	Amount Remitted.	REMARKS
March 21	Hardy Pace,	Forfeited Recognizance on charge of Petit Larceny,	Brown County,	Nov Term, 1853. Circuit Court,	200 00	200 00	Remitted upon the application of the Clerk, Treasurer, Sheriff, Auditor, Township Trustees, County Commissioners, and sixty other citizens of the county, who allege the imbecility of the defendant, that he has gone to parts unknown, no doubt being entertained of his acquittal, if tried; that the prosecuting witness has also left the county, and that the collection of this judgment would result in the sale of a small tract of land on which the family of said Pace is dependent for a support.
April 22	Amanda Harbison,	Bigamy,	Pike County,	March Term, 1854, Circuit Court,	160 00	110 00	Remitted upon the application of the Circuit Judge, County Commissioners, Attorney, Clerk, Recorder, Auditor, Treasurer, and other citizens who allege that she is confined in jail for the payment of said fine, and that it is a fit case for executive clemency.
April 26	Stephen Roach,	Forfeited Recognizance for Morris Roach, his son, Retailing in 6 cases,	Jay County,	April Term, 1852, Circuit Court,	100 00	75 00	Remitted upon the application of the Circuit Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, Treasurer, Auditor, Clerk, Sheriff, Representative, and other citizens.
May 15	Peter Strubel,		Warren County,	July Term, 1854, Court of Common Pleas.	90 00	90 00	Remitted upon the application of the Judge before whom the case was tried, District Attorney, Treasurer, Auditor, Sheriff, and Clerk—who allege, among other things, that defendant has abandoned the business, and guilty of no further violation of the law—that the costs are large, and that he has a large family dependent upon him.
May 27	Charles Beasley,	Forfeited Recognizance,	Green County,	October Term, 1852, Circuit Court,	500 00	500 00	Remitted on the application of the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, County Commissioners, and the Trustees of the several townships of the county—showing that the defendant subsequently entered into a new recognizance for the same offense, upon which the judgment was rendered, and the cause is still pending in court.

Wesley Burgess, John McCutcheon, Amasa R Willis, & Clark Williams, bail for said Wm. E. Willis.	May 30, 1854.	Allen S. McNaugh- ten and Samuel B. Seiring.	Forfeited recogni- zance.	Jefferson county.	Circuit Court.	5,000	5,000	Treasurer, Recorder, Prosecuting Attorney, and Senator of Wabash county, where the offense was said to have been committed, and one hundred and seventy-five other citizens of said county of Wabash, by which it appears that the said William E Willis gave a subsequent recognizance for the same offense, after the forfeiture and judgment aforesaid, and that on the 8th day of April last, said William E. Willis departed this life, before the final trial of the case, leaving a widow and seven minor children, who would be greatly distressed by the collection of said judgment.
	May 30, 1854.	James B. Stewart.	Forfeited recogni- zance on 18 cases, \$50 each.	Orange county.	Sept. term, 1853, Circuit Court.	900	900	Prosecuting Attorney entered a <i>nolle prosequi</i> as to the third; and also that the principal bail Allen S. McNaughten, is in declining health, with an interesting family dependent on him for support, and that the collection of this debt would distress and impoverish them.
	June 15, 1854.	George Longtine.	Recognizance Bail for Francis M. Wilson.	Vanderburgh co.	April term, 1854. Circuit Court.	500	400	Remitted on the application of the Auditor, Clerk, Treasurer, Recorder, Sheriff, and one hundred and fifty other principal citizens of the county—showing, among other things, the distress that must follow the family of said Longtine, should the whole amount of said forfeiture be enforced, and that the principal has left the country; the said security having used due means to obtain said Wilson.

A LIST of Fines and Forfeitures Remitted by the Executive from the First day of January, 1853, to the Thirty-first day of December, 1854, inclusive—Continued.

Date.	To whom Granted.	Offense.	Where Tried.	Date of Trial.	Amount of Fine.	Amount Remitted.	REMARKS.
June 15, 1854.	William McCreary.	Retalting in two Cases.	Jackson county.	Feb'y term, 1854, Court Com. Pleas.	\$20 25	\$45	Remitted on the application of the Clerk, Auditor, Sheriff, Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, and other citizens—alleging the imprisonment of the defendant, his inability to pay, the suffering condition of his family, and that he has entirely reformed and discontinued the business.
June 30, 1854.	Zirach Brown.	Assault and battery	Jennings county.	June special term, 1854, Ct Com Pleas.	50	45	Remitted on the application of the judge who delivered the sentence, with a statement of the facts from him, Prosecuting Attorney, Treasurer, Recorder, Sheriff, Trustee of the School Fund, and some twenty other citizens familiar with the transaction—showing the excessive nature of the judgment, the imprisonment of the defendant, and his utter inability to pay the judgment.
July 7, 1854.	Presley P. Hunt.	Assault and battery	Parke county.	June 10, 1854, before Samuel W. Baker, Justice of Peace.	25	23	Remitted upon the application of the Trustees of the township Township Treasurer, Justice who rendered the judgment, and divers other citizens who were present when the offense was committed, all of whom allege, that from facts before the Justice the penalty was excessive
July 7, 1854.	Tazwell Marsh.	Replevin bail for John S. Weathers.	Jackson county.	Jan'y term, 1854, of Com. Pleas.	35	35	Remitted on the application of the County Treasurer, Clerk, District Prosecuting Attorney, Auditor and Sheriff.
July 27, 1854.	Isaac Keen, Solomon Kahn, John S. Terry, and Francis A. Sink.	Forfeited recognizance on bail for Eneas McCallister.	Vanderburgh co.	April term, 1854.	2,000	1,700	Remitted on the application of the County Commissioners, Clerk, Recorder, Treasurer, Auditor, Prosecuting Attorney, Probate Judge, Mayor of the city of Evansville, Senator, School Trustees of Evansville, and more than one hundred of the principal citizens of the county—all of whom unite in showing that the bail was excessive and that the amount left to be paid, under all the circumstances subsequently developed, would be proportionate to the offense.

Date	Name	Charge	County	Term	Cost	Remarks
Aug. 9, 1854.	John Little.	Forfeited recognizance, as bail for William Cox.	Hendricks county.	Jan'y term, 1854, Court Com. Pleas.	200	175 Remitted upon the application of the Judge of the Court, prosecuting witness, Clerk Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder, and other citizens cognizant of the transaction.
Sept. 22, 1854.	Thomas Bell and Barr the bail.	Assault and battery.	Vigo county.	July, 1854, before Lambert Day, Justice Peace.	25	25 Remitted upon the application of the Justice who assessed the fine, the Recorder, Treasurer Auditor, and Clerk of the county—showing the death of the principal, and the suffering condition of his family.
Sept. 22, 1854.	Chris. McGrew.	Larceny.	Adams county.	August term, 1854, Circuit Court.	29	29 Remitted upon the application of the Clerk, who is also prosecuting witness, the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff, and the jury who tried the case.
Nov. 27, 1854.	William Vail.	Replevin bail for John Konaldy.	Marion county.	Mayor's Court, Indianapolis, June 6, 1853.	10	10 Remitted on the application of the Marshal, Mayor, ex-Mayor, Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Recorder, and Prosecuting Attorney.
Dec. 6, 1854.	John H. Boose.	Assault and battery. Riot.	Park county.	October term, 1854, Court Com. Pleas.	30	30 The defendant being but seventeen years of age, the cost being very large, the fine is remitted, upon his good conduct, and upon the application of the Judge, Auditor, Treasurer, Clerk, Recorder, District and Township Trustees, Representative, and divers other citizens.
Dec. 14, 1854.	Robert B. Wilson, Brown Wilson, James Clark, Paris C. Bunting & John M. Sluss.	Forfeited recognizance.	Monroe county.	May term, 1854, Circuit Court.	500	500 Upon the evidence filed, that the defendant, at the time the forfeiture took place, was sick and unable to attend; also upon the application of the Auditor, Treasurer, Clerk, Sheriff, ex-Sheriff, Senator, Representative, and six hundred other citizens, who allege the insanity of the party charged, at the time of the commission of the alleged offense.
Dec. 14, 1854.	James P. Luse.	Recognizance bail for Aaron E. Hudson.	Fountain county.	Nov. term, 1853, Circuit Court.	200	200 Remitted upon the application of the Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk, Deputy Clerk, Sheriff, Recorder, Treasurer, Auditor, and divers other citizens of Fountain county.

